

A comparative analysis of chosen lesions of the uterine cervix in the population of women in Podlasie Province

Borsuk A.^{1*}, Pryczynicz A.¹, Niewiarowska K.¹, Cepowicz D.², Niksa M.¹, Hawryluk M.¹, Korniluk A.¹, Famulski W.³

¹ Department of General Pathomorphology, Medical University of Bialystok, Poland

² 2nd Department of General and Gastroenterological Surgery, Medical University of Bialystok, Poland

³ Department of Medical Pathomorphology, Medical University of Bialystok, Poland

ABSTRACT

Purpose: In Poland, cervical screening tests are performed in the group of women aged 25 to 59 years. The aim of the study was to evaluate the usefulness of the Bethesda System in assessing cervical smears.

Methods: Results of gynecological cytologies performed in the UPDC in the period of 01 August 2011 – 31 July 2012 were analyzed. Of the material, cases subjected to histopathological analysis in correlation with cytological outcome were chosen.

Results: Of 19,887 patients who underwent cytology, 603 had atypical epithelial cells. In 83/603 cases, histopathological specimens were available for analysis.

The level of cytological and histopathological compatibility was the highest in the HSIL group (75%), being the lowest in patients with LSIL (40%). It should be emphasized that in HSIL cases, histological specimens showed no evidence of normality.

Conclusions: The level of cytological and histopathological compatibility was the highest in the HSIL group (75%). The compatibility was the lowest in the LSIL group (40%). It should be emphasized that in HSIL cases, histological specimens showed no evidence of normality.

Key words: cervical cancer, Bethesda system, cytology
